

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15th, 1887

NUMBER 29

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8, H. G. MACDONELL, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 130 Rua do Ouvidor, 1st floor, H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel, GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua da Encarnação de Velho. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays, in each month at 8 p.m. Holy Communion on the 1st Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in the morning. Holy Baptism every Sunday after the morning Service.
N. B.—All names should be sent to the Clerk.
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157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
ALGER F. ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da Candelária. English Service: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese Service: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching at 7:30 p.m. on Sundays; prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m. on Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B. 1.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 11, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and in English at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; every Sunday, and on Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua da Candelária, No. 129. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
E. H. SOPER, Missionary. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.
IGreja Evangélica Fluminense.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m.; every Sunday, and on Wednesdays. Sunday School at 12:30 p.m.
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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua São de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. Romeros, Caixa de Correio, 75.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra da Piraia 7:25, Entre Rios 8:25 and Iguaba (terminal) at 9:50 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra da Piraia 8:25, Entre Rios 9:25, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 10:10 p.m. From Barra da Piraia train leaves at 10:20 a.m. arriving at Barra Nova da Cunha at 11:45. Through Express train leaves Barra at 11:45 a.m. Caçador (S. Paulo branch) at 12:30 p.m. Barra Nova at 1:05; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Entre Rios at 11:25 and Machado Piquete (terminal) at 6:55 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:25 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at 8:15 p.m. and arrives at Barra Nova at 6:05. Through Express train leaves Barra at 12:30 a.m. Caçador at 1:25 p.m. Barra Nova at 1:50; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Mixed Train, leaves Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a.m. and 3:15 and 5:20 p.m. first goes to Barra arriving at 8:05 p.m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9:20 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. and third to Barra arriving at 7:30. Through Express train leaves Barra at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra at 6:15 and 8:20 p.m. and 1:15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night Service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Barra Nova at 5 a.m. Through Express train leaves Barra Nova at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:30 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:20 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p.m. Arrived train leaves S. Paulo at 6:45 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:45 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. train.

CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Nilthely (San'Anna) 6:30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:30; Cordeiro (1 hour per hourway from Cantagallo) 12:45 and Macico 1:45 p.m. Return train leaves Macico 10:05, Cordeiro 12:05 and Nova Friburgo 1:05 p.m., arriving at Nilthely 5:30 p.m. 100 built runs between Rio and San'Anna, connecting with line.

CORCOVADO R. E.—Trains leave the Station at Cordeiro Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a.m. and at 4:30 and 8:30 p.m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STRAITS R.—Steamers leave Petropolis at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays and holidays. Return train leaves Petropolis at 5:30 a.m. week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed train: leaves 6:30 a.m.; detaches from Petropolis at 8 p.m. week days only.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 33, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua do Cosmopolita.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 95 Rua das Laranjeiras; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p.m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Educ. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 12 de Março, No. 42 from 10 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Manoel, N. 13, Botafogo.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15th, 1887.

As the legislative session approaches its close, it is impossible to avoid the wish that it might not be continued a short time longer, simply to give time for work of paramount importance brought up at the last moment. The practice of wasting so much time during the early part of the session is a pernicious one, as it compels the hurried consideration of the more important work during the very last moments. As anticipated, another prorogation, dated the 8th inst., has again taken place. It is intended to close the session to-day, the 15th. The various budgets have been hurried through, the Chamber accepting the Senate amendments without much consideration. The 18,000,000 extraordinary credit for Rio Grande and Bahia railways has also been voted, though the necessity has not been publicly explained and the money required must be borrowed. It is generally understood, however, that the motive is principally due to a feeling that the southern frontier must be brought into quicker communication with the seaboard. The rapid completion of the Argentine railways across Entre Rios practically places the Brazilian frontier at the mercy of the Argentines, and it is possible that the government is awakening to that fact. Unless recent history is reversed, however, the credit will do very little toward accomplishing the object in view, for inertia and extravagance will, as usual, cause the failure of the whole scheme unless further grants can be obtained. Aside from some interesting discussions there has been very little accomplished in the two houses beyond the voting of the general and department budgets. Senator Tannay has again presented his compulsory naturalization scheme, and Deputy Nabuco has unsuccessfully tried to draw the government on the question of the Emperor's health. The criticisms on the financial policy of the government have been fruitless, for the ministry appears to have resolved to pay no attention whatever to them. All things considered, the adjournment announced for the 15th will be welcome news to the country.

The compulsory naturalization bill which Senator Tannay presented to the Senate on the 10th inst. requires but very few words of comment. The same gentleman presented a similar bill in the Chamber in the last session, and it must be believed, therefore, that he is sincerely and honestly convinced that such a law is desirable and will be beneficial. The practical result, in

our opinion, will be the very reverse. Should the bill become law as it now stands, every foreigner residing in this country—except those in official service, those registering themselves at their consulates or at the municipal council with a declaration that they do not desire Brazilian citizenship, and criminal refugees—will be considered a Brazilian citizen after the lapse of three years. Two years, however, will be sufficient for those who marry Brazilian women, or serve in the army and navy, or establish some industry, or acquire real estate to the value of 1,000\$, or manage some industrial, railway or agricultural enterprise, or settle on the frontiers, or hold a professorship in some educational institution, or publish some literary or scientific work. The first effect of such a law as this will be to so cheapen Brazilian citizenship as to make it even more undesirable than it is now. Senator Tannay has studied human nature to very little purpose if he does not know that such a compulsory measure will be stubbornly resisted. No one likes to be forced into a new relationship. There are many thousands of foreigners residing in this country who would willingly naturalize themselves if Brazilian citizenship were worth anything, but the moment an effort is made to compel them into this they will resist to the last. Should this bill become law, the consulates will be crowded with foreigners desiring to register their unwillingness to assume the empty honor of Brazilian citizenship. The spectacle will not be a flattering one to Brazil, but who will be to blame? We are not without sympathy for Senator Tannay's purpose to infuse a larger foreign element into Brazilian affairs, and to include the large number of foreigners resident here to take a personal interest in the government of Brazil. The country would unquestionably gain largely from such an accession. But the manner of effecting this is clearly wrong. If Senator Tannay wishes us to become Brazilian citizens, let him make Brazilian citizenship desirable. And how can such a citizenship be desirable under such an electoral law as that of 1881, which limited suffrage throughout the whole empire to less than 150,000—or about 1 voter to each 80 inhabitants? The great mass of us would acquire the privileges of being drawn for the jury and being drafted or impressed for the army—nothing more. Then, too, as long as there is an established Roman Catholic church, and oaths are required from officials for its defence and protection, how can any conscientious Protestant have anything to do with political affairs? In education, also, the church is omnipotent, and Protestant influences are therefore shut out altogether in the public schools and barely tolerated in private schools. Every intelligent foreigner also knows that as long as all political power is centralized here in the imperial capital, his influence elsewhere will be absolutely worthless. If a large German element in Rio Grande do Sul has never been able to get the government to legalize a large number of marriages irregularly effected by a certain public official, what benefits and influence can any class of naturalized foreigners hope to secure? If Senator Tannay will have these matters reformed and make Brazilian citizenship really desirable, he will need no compulsory naturalization law, nor will he run the risk of seeing well-intentioned offers spurned, as they certainly will be.

We regret the necessity of again calling the attention of the director-general of the postoffice to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the public department under his control. It is not an agreeable occupation to be thus complaining of inefficiency and negligence on the part of public employees, but

as this is the only recourse at our disposal, and as no reform is likely to ensue without it, the complaint must be made. In the first place, the delays in the distribution of mails are becoming intolerable. The mails of this office are never distributed under four to six hours after their arrival in the postoffice, and the last American mail took over 24 hours. We did not receive a letter until the mails had been in the postoffice about five hours and not a paper until the next day. During that time fully one half the employees of the office were absolutely doing nothing. This, we submit, is altogether wrong. There is not a mail received at this post which ought not to be handled in two hours, and yet from five to 24 hours are actually taken. These delays are not only vexatious, but they not infrequently cause considerable loss and inconvenience to business men, which it is the manifest duty of the postoffice to prevent if possible. Then, in the second place, the carelessness and negligence of these public employees are causing a great many complaints. The other day a prominent firm of this city received an important letter which had been in the office many days, as shown by the date stamps on the envelope. A complaint was made of the delay, but no attention whatever was given to it. From this it would appear that the man who pays all the postage required on his correspondence and all the box rents levied, still has no right to exact prompt and efficient service. An admirable illustration of the negligence sometimes shown occurred some days since at Santos, where a letter addressed plainly for Rio de Janeiro, and marked in the corner for the German steamer "*Campinas*," was actually sent to Campinas, São Paulo. There is no possible excuse for work of this character. We are sometimes told that the postoffice employees are badly paid, and that they really do the best they can. But, if badly paid, then let them be better paid! In a short time they will be running about the city after Christmas presents, and we shall again hear of poor salaries and hard work, but how can one be expected to give who has been so badly treated during the year? And what are we to think of a government which pays its servants so poorly that this is used to excuse begging and inefficient work? It is full time that radical changes were made in the postoffice of this city, and we shall hope to see the director take the matter in hand at once.

The balance sheets of the banks on the 30th ulto. show that the minister of finance has again confessed to being mistaken on the volume of currency problem, and also that he has considerably increased the floating debt. His mistake as to the currency is shown by the existence of a loan to the Bank of Brazil; and as the Treasury has no available funds to loan, the debt of the bank must be for currency advanced. The increase in the floating debt is the appearance among the assets of the Banco Internacional of an account with a balance to the debit of the Treasury. The amounts are not large, to be sure, but how the minister can persist in his opinion that our currency is excessive when he has to assist the Bank of Brazil to the extent of 8,000,000\$, and finds it necessary, or convenient, to appear as a debtor for some 5,000,000\$ to this and the Banco Internacional, requires some explanation. If it be the intention of Minister Belisario to constitute the Treasury a bank of issue, where, at a moment of necessity, the banks may receive assistance upon the deposit of satisfactory securities, it is no more than equitable that this facility should be extended to individuals. If a capitalist holds government stock why should he be obliged to pay the banks a profit on the

funds they borrow from the Treasury upon the deposit of securities of a character similar to those he holds? If the Treasury will receive deposits from the general public, then it should extend all banking facilities to the public. As to this there can be no divergent opinions. The very clause in the budget law providing for an issue of currency under circumstances of pressure is a recognition of the fact that the banks are hampered by the necessities of the Treasury and may impose conditions upon it as to issues of currency. They will claim that, as they are called upon to advance funds, to them belongs any profit derivable from the public through higher rates of interest, and to them alone should be extended the right, upon depositing satisfactory securities, of raising money at the Treasury. This is clearly and incontrovertibly wrong. It offers a premium to the banks to loan funds to the Treasury in preference to commerce, and by keeping the money market in a chronic state of stringency, affects trade injuriously while it artificially maintains exchange rates. If the Treasury can call to itself the balances of the banks under an arrangement to grant facilities, should a crisis ensue, there is no limit to the financial authorities and the inner circle "rigging" the exchange market. An imposter may be made to pay rates of discount that are minuscule, simply because he requires to remit. Now, how can such a system be considered worthy a financial luminary such as Sr. Belisario? Or as a factor in the management of the empire? It rather resembles the tactics of stock speculators who combine to lock up money that weaker opponents may be forced to realize investments for the benefit of the more powerful. Such action would certainly raise a cyclone in England, or the United States. It may be confidently charged that with every assistance lent him the minister of finance has not been successful in the management of his department, and that we are rapidly drifting towards another appeal to the public, either here or abroad, for another loan. The last London loan is nearly two years old now and we have no doubt a new application would be well received. Five per cent, payable by a government that has so far never defaulted, looks enticing to investors abroad, and the Treasury should this time apply for such a sum as will avoid an application to London for at least four or five years, if the necessities of the country can be estimated for so extended a period. His actual requirements may be closely estimated, but if more credits for railway extensions, for miscalculations in interest charges, etc., are to be counted upon, then the sum required by the minister must be estimated with a certain liberality that may even stagger the warmest admirers of and believers in the "future of Brazil."

Once a year at least it becomes necessary to call the attention of the authorities to the filthy, unsanitary condition of the city and to urge that something be done to ward off the regularly-recurring epidemics of the hot season. We do not wish to be understood as saying that the city gets filthy only once a year, for that is really its chronic condition; but with the approach of hot weather, this state of affairs becomes dangerous enough to excite attention and protest. Usually, we regret to say, these protests and appeals are absolutely fruitless, for nothing is done until it is too late. It would not appear from the appearance of the few principal thoroughfares that the city is really in a bad sanitary condition, but if the observer will make a trip through the back streets and slums, where epidemics of yellow fever and small-pox always find lodgment, he will certainly find abundant

cause for complaint. Sweeping the Ouvidor is a very poor way to put this city in a proper sanitary condition, and is about as effectual in warding off fever and cholera as whitewashing the flagstaff on Castle hill. We are now half way through October and the hot season is near at hand. If better distributed, the city has an abundance of water, so that no fears need be entertained on that account. The authorities, however, should see that all broken pavements are properly repaired, especially where stagnant water is to be found, and all back streets and alleys are carefully cleaned. The courts of all tenement houses, where so much rubbish accumulates, should also be cleaned out, all nuisances removed, and a thorough sanitary inspection be made of all private and public buildings. There is still plenty of cholera in Europe, and the danger of infection has not yet passed. If it should give us a visit—and with the present laxity as to immigrant arrivals nothing is more likely to happen—we shall certainly suffer most severely. So, too, with yellow fever! There is, happily, some reason for believing that Rio de Janeiro is steadily getting rid of this unwelcome guest, and that it will soon be so effectually under control that nothing but gross negligence will give it a fresh foothold. To make this doubly sure, every care should be taken to keep the city in the best sanitary condition possible. We do not wish to figure as carpers in such matters, but a thorough belief in the value of preventive measures at all times leads us to speak in good time.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

October 4.—In the Senate the appointment of a clerk in the secretariat was again under discussion and decided against Senator Ignácio Martins' motion yesterday. The finance estimates (receipts) as amended passed second discussion. Senators Teixeira Jr. and Silveira Martins proposed further amendments to the agriculture estimates; the one tending to limit the staff of the department and the other opposing the extension of the contract with the Hamburg immigration society. Further amendments were also proposed to the estimates of the department of finance (expenses), but no vote was taken for lack of a quorum. In the Chamber there was no session.

October 5.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins presented the project of a law for establishing religions' liberty in the empire, and Sr. Góes one for the constitution of a new province formed of portions of Minas Geraes and S. Paulo. The estimates of the department of agriculture as amended finally passed. In the Chamber Deputy Nabuco took the maths and his seat as representative of the 1st district of Pernambuco. The bill from the Senate providing for steam navigation on the Araguaia, Tocantins and Vermelho rivers finally passed. A bill providing for obligatory vaccination caused some discussion, during which one of the clauses—presentation of a certificate of vaccination by persons about to be married—was concluded by a deputy in orders as irrelevant.

October 6.—In the Senate the estimates of the department of finance (expenses) finally passed, as amended. Senator Franco de Sá desired explanations from the government as to the economical and strategic reasons for the credit for railway extensions, and complained of favoritism shown the southern provinces. He also compared the policy of Sr. Prado, ex-minister, with that of the present minister of agriculture. Raul de Cotegipe, the premier, replied that the credit was absolutely necessary, and were it proper to make a question of confidence in the Senate, he would declare the question vital to the government. Senators Silveira da Mota approved the credit, and Silveira Martins spoke in favor of it in strategic grounds. Senator Cândido de Oliveira made some remarks and presented two amendments to the finance budget. The committee reported various amendments affecting the tariff. In the Chamber there was no session.

October 7.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber Deputy Nabuco made a spirited attack on the government and called upon them to resign; an invitation which is not likely to be accepted. His opposition is to the Senate amendment to the department of war estimates, by which the government is authorized to expend a balance of a credit for armament. Deputy Andrade Figueira also opposed the amendment. No vote was arrived at.

October 8.—In the Senate the bill opening a credit for railway extensions was finally passed. Senator Gomes do Amaral presented an amendment to the finance budget touching lotteries, which Visconde de Paranaíba seems to oppose. Senator Silveira Martins called the minister of finance's attention to the fact that receipts at the Porto Alegre custom house were falling off, although duties on imports had been increased. Senator Silveira da Mota presented an amendment to do away with all lotteries. In the Chamber Deputy Nabuco asked for a day and hour to be marked when he could ask the premier to give information regarding the Emperor's health. The minister of agriculture made rather a sharp reply, in which he gave it to be understood that the health of His Majesty is satisfactory. Deputies Andrade Figueira and Nabuco referred to the employment of the army as slave hunters.

October 9.—A session was to have been held today (Sunday), but there was no quorum in the Chamber, where urgent business requires attention. The Senate did not propose to assemble.

October 10.—A decree dated the 8th was read in both houses proroguing the session to the 15th. Senator Tanny asked for certain improvements for the province of Sta. Catharina, favored the construction of the D. Pedro I railway for strategic reasons, but not according to the plans of the English company, and the scheme of canals to be opened. He finally presented a project for a law on naturalization. The bill estimating the general revenue, as amended, finally passed. The trades marks bill with the amendments of the Chamber passed. In the Chamber Deputy Nabuco denied that the opposition was speculating with the state of the Emperor's health, and asked when he could question the premier. The reply was that no day was yet fixed. Various deputies again referred to Senate amendments which led to a lively exchange of remarks between Deputies Andrade Figueira and Araújo Góes. Deputy Nabuco made a long attack on the financial policy of the ministry, to which Deputy Bulhões Corrêa replied in defense of the minister, but in opposition to amendments that increase the expenditure.

October 11.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber, after some remarks by Deputies Affonso Celso Jr. and Mattoso Camargo the Senate amendments to the general revenue estimates were finally passed.

October 12.—No session in either Chamber. A communication from the premier was read in the Chamber of Deputies to the effect that the proposed interpellation of Deputy Nabuco as to the condition of the Emperor's health was immaterial.

October 13.—No session in either Senate, or Chamber.

On the 12th, Premier Cotegipe sent a note to the Chamber advising the same that a response to Deputy Nabuco's interpellation on the Emperor's health would be inconvenient. The question is therefore "battled" and the premier keeps safely out of the way. It may be effective, but the ministry will not gain much credit from it. Nor will any one be better convinced that the state of His Majesty's health inspires no fears.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The tramway elevator at Bahia is to be lighted by electricity.

—The September receipts of the Parahyba custom house amounted 70,000\$491.

—The official value of the exports from Pelotas in September was 451,520\$580.

—A new cotton factory is under construction in Juiz de Fora, province of Minas Geraes.

—The Ouro Preto school of mines celebrated its eleventh anniversary on the 12th inst.

—An experiment is being made at Jaguary, São Paulo, in the breeding of sheep for their wool.

—Bahia is also having much difficulty with small-pox. Epidemics are reported from all parts of the country.

—Rio Grande do Sul has organized a telephone company, which is to purchase the branch of the Rio company established there.

—The Rio Grande customs receipts for September amounted to 231,130\$979, or 1,838\$328 less than in the same month of last year.

—The new electric light enterprise (private) in São Paulo was inaugurated on the 5th inst. with a 4-horse power engine and a 50-light dynamo.

—The contractor for the water supply of Tanhaú, S. Paulo, floated a loan there for 150,000\$, secured by the taxes on house property. Interest is 6 per cent.

—Pernambuco makes a very good show in cotton exports. From 31,168 bales in 1878-79 the increase has been ten fold, the exports in 1886-87 reaching 319,434 bales. The establishment of native factories has no doubt largely contributed to this result.

—The municipal council of Banaual has sent in felicitations to the prime minister and his colleagues. Now what is it that Banaual wants?

—According to a local paper the patron saint of the city of Cunha, S. Paulo, who is Our Lady of the Concepcion, owns a slave. And probably wants 900\$ for him.

—The August receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 66,741\$654. The provincial *recoltores* collected in the same month a further sum of 143,504\$191.

—The September receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house amounted to 80,318\$051, of which 31,031\$203 were from imports and 35,577\$528 from exports.

On 22nd November next proposals will be received for the sewerage, lighting and water supply of Petropolis by the department of public works of the province of Rio.

Our Junta Commercial has decided that 7,000\$ in government stock will not meet the law as a deposit for a Santos broker, because the market price is under par. Hard on Santos.

A S. Paulo provincial paper states that a planter visited his slaves who should have been at work, but were found sunbathing one of their number who was reading about a speech of Senator Dantas.

A boy found on the beach some cartridges washed ashore from the wreck of the *Imperial Marinhawk*. He was curious to know if the powder was spoilt, used a match and now is, let us hope, an angel.

The September receipts of the São Paulo postoffice were 11,072\$441 for the city and 28,480\$580 for the rest of the province, against 9,270\$870 and 24,699\$070 respectively for the same month of last year.

The minister of agriculture has approved the acquisition of a site for an experimental agricultural station near Campinas at a cost of 4,000\$. The construction of the station is estimated at 24,000\$.

The sanitary inspector in Niterói recently visited the public cemetery in that city and found that the bodies of indigent persons are buried so superficially that the rains drain and wash the grounds in a way to cause serious danger to the health of the neighborhood.

A conflict between the police and citizens in Cachoeira, Bahia, on the 4th inst., resulted in some bruises and wounds, and the final suspension of the police *delgado* who occasioned the difficulty.

The conflict grew out of an attempt to arrest some abolitionists.

According to the last *relatório* of the president of Alagoas the total funded debt of that province amounts to 329,200\$, of which 144,800\$ are in 6% annuities, 124,400\$ at 6% are owing to the annuity institution for public officials, and 60,000\$ are due to the heirs of Conde Pereira Marinho, at 8%.

According to the last registration, the province of Rio Grande do Norte has a slave population of 3,107, of which 1,827 are under 30 years of age, and 771 between 30 and 40 years. The official value of the whole number is 2,134,917\$. There were only 7 servagenientes registered in the province.

The new coffee commission house of Prado, Chaves & Co., Santos and Rio de Janeiro, are to open business to-day. The three principal partners are among the largest coffee planters in the province of São Paulo, and the managing partner, Dr. Elias Barreto Padua Junior, is a civil engineer and was recently inspector of the Itana railway.

After visiting several plantations where immigrants have been established, Mr. d'Atri, the Italian journalist, finds that on some the dwellings are not large and good enough, and that on others the discipline maintained is too much of a military character. He now sees a necessity for the intervention of the government between the planter and the colonist.

A cancelled 100\$ note made its appearance in Taubaté the other day with which a poor man was victimized. It is asserted that the note came from Rio de Janeiro, and the name of the party sending it was given to the police. Months ago we called attention to the criminal re-issue of these notes and the minister of finance was asked about it in the Senate, but no answer was ever given. It seems evident that some employé of the redemption bureau is making more than his salary.

It will be matter for surprise to our English readers to learn that Edward King of England is on trial before the supreme court (*Relatório*) of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, for the murder of Trajan Pea-te-ree of God. It is a fact, however; but it is only a poor Minor who bears so august a title, and the other, whose blossoming was so numerously transferred to another world, was as far from being one of God's "great ones" as Edward was from being King of England.

Mr. Albert Hargreaves' proposal for a 30-year privilege for an electric tramway in Petropolis has been referred to the provincial assembly by the president of the province of Rio.

The Minas Geraes provincial assembly finally passed that for abolishing export duties on sugar and milk. On the other hand all spirits imported are to pay 40 rs. per kilogramme.

On the morning of the 8th inst. a fire broke out in the S. Paulo de Alencara cotton factory, in Petropolis, and in a few hours burned the building to the ground. The fire extinguishing apparatus in the factory was found to be out of order. The insurance amounts to 336,390\$, of which 146,390\$ were in fire native companies and 190,000\$ in an English company. The factory employed about 250 operatives.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The August receipts of the D. Thezera Carlos railway amounted to only 1,819\$200.

The September traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 161,713\$918, of which 48,092\$970 from passengers and 96,062\$ from goods.

The June receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line amounted to 60,285\$639, and the expenditures to 33,270\$439, leaving a surplus of 27,015\$200.

The August receipts of the Paulista company amounted to 196,310\$090, and expenditures to 113,622\$380, leaving a surplus of 82,693\$710. This raises the surplus since 1st July to 150,881\$900.

The Mogiana company signed a contract on the 7th inst. for the construction of the road-bed between Jaguaçu and Uberaba. Work must be begun on the 20th inst. and will be completed, it is calculated, in 12 to 14 months.

The province of São Paulo had paid a total of 6,405,175\$321 in interest guarantees to railways up to 30th June 1886, and owed 5,919,417\$210 more on the same account which had been advanced by the imperial government, making a total of 12,324,588\$431.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Mogiana railway held in Campinas on the 2nd inst. the assembly was authorized to call up the last 5 per cent. on the capital and the following dividends were declared: bank 11% per share, Rêuêda Preta branch 7%, and 6 per cent. on the capital employed in the Rio Grande branch.

When a rich land-owner, who is also a successful railway contractor, presents the president of a railway company with a small plantain, it is not to be expected that the aforesaid contractor stands a good chance for the very first fat contract? And may not such presents explain partially how it is that a railway president gets rich so fast? These are hypotheses worth thinking about.

For the first half of 1886 and 1887 the traffic receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio railway are stated to be as follows:

	receipts	expenses
1886.....	547,779\$820	531,602\$203
1887.....	606,151,970	451,170,220
balances: in 1886, 16,087\$617, and in 1887 214,978\$750.		

COFFEE NOTES.

Coffee cultivation is said to be extending and old plantations are being cleared up in the province of Pernambuco. It is expected that some coffee will be exported in 1888.

On August 26th a private cable dispatch was received in New York stating that the growing crop had been seriously damaged. New York will get a fine idea of Rio's indifference after a while.

The *Diário de Santos* gives the September receipts of coffee at Santos as 101,530 bags, and the clearances 81,059 bags, including 231 cwt. more. This makes the receipts since 1st July 238,669 bags and the exports 235,043 bags, or about half the quantities of the same period of last year.

The Havas agency reports stocks abroad in the 1st inst. as follows:

	bags	22,000
London.....	bags	600,000
Havre.....	bags	5,000,000
Marseilles.....	bags	18,000
Amsterdam.....	bags	24,000,000
United States.....	bags	600,000
United States.....	bags	360,000

which show the following differences for the month of September:

	decrease
London.....	tons 800
Havre.....	bags 40,000
Marseilles.....	bags 800,000
Amsterdam.....	bags 86,000
United States.....	bags 4,000,000
United States.....	bags 20,000
United States.....	bags 130,000

The figures from Antwerp are apparently erroneous; but at the best consumption does not seem convinced that present prices are not rather high.

—A Havre firm presents the following figures on 1st September:

Stocks in Europe.....	tons	152,500
do United States.....	"	37,800
Altogether.....	"	24,000
Stocks in Rio and Santos.....	"	39,500

Rio crop and reserves.....	tons	253,800
Santos do do.....	"	129,000
Other Brazil.....	"	102,000
All other.....	"	15,000
.....	"	269,000

dolet Rio and Santos receipts two months.....	tons	708,800
.....	"	21,600

Supply for 10 months..... tons 744,200
excluding invisible stocks and those in second hands. The total consumption in 1886 was in Europe 420,000 tons, or exceeding that consumption is reduced 10 per cent. we have a probable demand of 500,000 bags for the 10 months, or a surplus on 30th June, 1888, of 244,000 tons.

—In Java, a planter has been experimenting with grafting Arabica coffee on the Liberian variety. At the outset, the experiments proved successful save in one respect. The gentleman in question hoped to secure plants proof against leaf disease, but found himself disappointed. The grafts grew very well on the Liberian stocks. But leaf disease did not spare them. Soon, they were as severely stricken as the ordinary coffee trees. The Java Government coffee crop this year is estimated at under half a million of piculs. The yield is expected to fall below four hundred thousand piculs. Private estates, too, show the same shortcoming. All over the island the coffee crop has proved short on private estates as well. On the west coast of Sumatra the amount of available coffee has turned out so miserably small that it is intended to make up for the deficiency by picking out the stock in hand with Peangger coffee, which has beans large enough to admit of passing muster for Sumatra coffee. These signs of the times betoken evidently that Government coffee cultivation has seen its best days in Java and Sumatra.—*Strait Times*.

LOCAL NOTES

—A French gentleman has received a decoration for having introduced mutton to the Parisians.

—We have omitted to state that "hello" is telephone American for "halloo." We trust that the combination is now complete.

—Another branch of national industry will shortly be inaugurated. A shot-tower is the latest touch; and lead will be imported.

—The breakfast offered by the French admiral to the Princess Regent proved a success. The admiral is to be decorated.

—Id. Cnl. Santo Antonio duly drew his quarterly pay, 240\$, on the 1st inst. Brother John of the Divine Love Costa is the colonel's attorney.

—At last the *Flora Brasileira* has flourished. The editor is to receive a decoration, and not inappropriately it will be of the Order of the Rose.

—Four sneak thieves absolutely had the impudence to enter the police barracks here on the 6th to steal towels; they were discovered and captured.

—Deputy Pereira da Silva, the perennial candidate for the Senate from Rio de Janeiro, appears to have thrown up the sponge. He is going to Europe.

—The police arrested a man here the other day for bathing without any clothes. His defense was that he lived in Niteroi, where such conduct is not considered improper.

—The Colombian government has granted permission to the Central and South American Telegraph Co. to lay a cable from Colon along the northern coast of that country.

—The toll providing for steam navigation on the Araguaya and other rivers has been passed, and it now remains to be seen what the holders of the Cayapi concession are going to do.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* tell about of the municipal chamber about the matter to be decided market question. A municipal councillor replied and appears to have but a poor opinion of the *Gazeta*.

—A passenger on a train from one of the suburbs recently had the patience to count the dogs seen during his trip. They numbered 117. The moral effect of Sr. Parrella's statistical society seems to have commenced.

—Will our *alleluia* be able to console themselves for the non-appearance of Ferrari, by the arrival of Naghel? We do not know who Naghel is, but the local press says his Italian lyric troupe arrived here on the 10th.

—A gentleman of this city was so delighted at the return of his son-in-law, that he recently freed two slaves. Something like joy, that! We are still waiting to record a similar outburst of joy for the return of a mother-in-law.

—With Zola's "Earth" and Azevedo's "Man," we seem to be getting down to genuine dirt.

—A skating rink is to be again tried here, and under conditions which it is hoped will render the undertaking successful.

—It is reported from Montevideo that the negotiations between Brazil and the Platine republics for a sanitary convention are proceeding satisfactorily.

—A box containing thermometers was stolen from the custom house on the 6th, whereupon the administrator of the discharging section fined each laborer 500 rs. It may not have been strict justice, but it does seem like common sense.

—The government has approved the municipal ordinance requiring tram companies to use life preservers in all their cars. The inventor, or manufacturer, of the special apparatus is now happy, and the aldermen—are satisfied.

—The *Jornal* having made it very warm for the telephone company, the manager dismissed two of the girls employed by him who are relatives of one of the staff of the *Jornal*. If this is not the intolerance of meanness, we give it up.

—We suggest to haphazard workers an entirely unique and proved to be efficacious means of "popping the question." Says he: "2 John, v. 5." She replies: "Ruth 2, v. 10." His answer is "3 John, v. 13;" and the parson is called in.

—It would be of interest to know which is right. The *Jornal* says the coral bank found by Baño de Tefé is 15 miles from the Abrohos light; the *Diario Official* makes the distance 13. The difference is sufficient to interest marine underwriters.

—Some fishermen caught off our harbor recently what appears to have been a species of mock-turtle. The National Museum bought it and will preserve the skeleton, after the staff have been regaled on soup, of course. The geological department does not think much of the find, because it is post-diluvian.

—A ridiculous formality in Rio is the examination by the police of train drivers. That carriage and cab drivers be examined can be understood, but they must know the geography of our narrow streets and which are "ups" and which "downs;" but to examine a train driver whose duty consists in putting down or raising the brake, is the very height of absurdity.

—Seven months ago some of our gilded youth, who "had the sun in their eyes," assailed an unfortunate young man. A judge of one of the criminal courts has finally decided to investigate the mental condition of the victim. Is there no order of "the leather mask" that might be granted this excessively energetic judge?

—One of the pulpit delegates has been extremely happy in inducing gentlemen who run away with ladies, to enter the ties of matrimony. A local colleague recently noticed that when one of the Rameus showed a disinclination to meet the crisis, the delegate found a husband for the abandoned Juliet among the staff of his office.

—Why in the name of common sense and charity can not this blessed society that calls itself "Amante da Instrução" do something for the miserable beggar children that absolutely infest our streets? They are not Brazilians to be sure, but they are no less worthy of some protection. Sr. White might organize a concert for the furnishing of a fund for these wretched waifs.

—A criminal has just been submitted to his third trial by the jury here. In April, 1885, he was convicted and sentenced to 7½ years imprisonment; in December, 1886, he was sentenced to 12 years; and this month his sentence is to two years banishment from the legal district! His crime was disgusting, but the jury seem to have seen some reason for extenuation, and perhaps another appeal would result in a decision that he did not commit the crime at all.

—Quite a famous individual arrived here, in custody, on the 7th. He was indicted under Art. 205 of the criminal code here in 1877 [we do not know what the particular crime was], then in a Minas town he is wanted for a serious assault, and yet again in the province of Espirito Santo for bigamy and homicide. If the gentleman is not satisfied with so prominent a position, he ought to be given a public office where he can add defalcation to his other crimes.

—Sr. Jacome, a well-known expert in hippie matters, appears to have collected some startling figures as to races here which are well worthy of the attention of every one. In 1886 there were 63 races, the profits on which amounted to 5,496,130\$. The amount distributed among backers was 4,946,517\$, leaving a net profit to the clubs of 549,613\$. The gross profits to the clubs, excluding dog money and stanks, reached 665,500\$, of which 372,568\$ were divided among owners of winners, leaving a net profit of 292,932\$ to the clubs.

—Notwithstanding the season and recent rains there are complaints of scarcity of water from various parts of the city.

—Lieut. Costa Rulhim, who lost the *Prophano* on the coast of Maranhão, has been condemned to suspension from service for two years.

—Paris sticks a scarf pin in its sailor cravat. Rio follows suit. When the cravat is not clean and the pin is imitation, the combination is not happy.

—It is pleasing to know that an exchange of compliments has taken place between the French admiral and Barão de Tefé in regard to the Abrohos reef.

—The discovery of scandalous irregularities in Paris in the way of selling decorations should enhance the value of the Brazilian article, which, as every one knows, is Simon-pure.

—We are sorry to see that the scheme for organizing a bank to control the monopoly of alcohol in Germany has fallen through. We thought of trying for a directorship.

—God bless the lawyers! They seem to have discovered that there are no slaves in Brazil, but seem disinclined to advise the prosecution of such fellow citizens as reduce free men to slavery.

—The new electric company called the "Companhia Força e Luz," was formally organized on the 10th inst. Its principal object will be the supply of electric light for private consumption.

—The government has chosen Sr. Pedro Dias Gordilho Paes Leme, president of the Instituto Fluminense de Agricultura, as a member of the imperial commission to attend the forthcoming congress of sugar producers in London.

—Mr. A. de Correy Damm, late of the English Bank, has been appointed assistant manager in the Rio office of the New York Life Insurance Co., 31 Hospicio, and has just entered upon the discharge of his new duties.

—Among the arrivals here on the 8th by the American packet *Albano* were Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Williams, of Maryland. Mr. Williams is to occupy the post of secretary of the United States legation at this Court.

—There are few things make a man regret his sex. But on one of these broiling days, the sight of ladies in light dresses, consisting mostly of gauze and lace, makes a man wish he could avail of the Paris fashions.

—What is the matter with the matrimonial laws here anyhow? There are rumors of a young lady carried off and deposited [and a precious deposit too] with a daily colleague, but none of the *sofisticated* newspapers mention the row. It is certainly no secret.

—The September gas bill of the city amounted to 48,874\$810, including 4,241\$960 differences in exchange. There were 6,568 lamps [burners] in operation, which consumed 212,537 cubic metres of gas. The globe-gas bill for the suburbs amounted to 17,984\$099.

—The Havas Agency having quite overlooked the matter, probably as unimportant, we would advise our readers that the recent contest for the America cup at New York resulted in a victory for the American yacht *Vulture*. The British yacht *Thistle* was beaten in the first two races.

—It was announced on the 13th that the Princess Isabel, Lorangeiras, on the 16th inst., for the purpose of taking sea baths until the end of November. It is expected that the Count will be removed to Petropolis early in December.

—According to the daily *Miseriordia* reports the total number of deaths last month was 1,605, or a daily average of 53.5 a day. This is equivalent to an annual average of 58 per thousand. The deaths from consumption were 134, yellow fever 2, diphtheria 19, beri-beri 2 and small-pox 631. The August deaths from small-pox were 695, from which it appears that the decrease was not very marked. Since January 1st the deaths from small-pox in this city up to September 30th numbered 2,626.

—A few days ago the commander of the *Riachuelo* discovered that the Ilha Rasa electric light was performing in a very irregular and spasmodic manner. An inquiry has been made which has resulted in the discovery that the metallic cord suspending the weight which turns the apparatus has not been acting properly and that hand labor has been required. When, therefore, the light-keeper wanted to roll a fresh cigarette an irregularity necessarily resulted.

—The *Jornal* of the 11th inst. publishes an interesting table of lottery returns [Part only not senting returns] by which it appears that the aggregate capital of last year's lotteries was 18,277,000\$, and the premiums distributed 13,777,808\$, leaving a balance of 4,499,192\$ for benefits, taxes, commissions, etc. This last sum represents the direct loss to the country. Of this 1,442,854\$ comprised the benefits, 627,668\$ went to the state for taxes, stamps, etc., 164,976\$ to the provinces, and the rest, or over half, to lottery officials and smokers.

—The Emperor and Empress have returned to Paris, and on the 11th His Majesty attended a meeting of the academy of sciences, where a paper was read on the fertility and climatology of Brazil. The Havas people, however, forgot to tell us who read the paper.

—In 1883 two men were arrested in this city for assault and battery. They were not prosecuted, however, and the depositions in the case mysteriously disappeared. Recently the police and *promotor publico* have resolved to prosecute the parties, and have begun to take testimony. Justice certainly does seem a little slow.

—Old Miley-Hassan seems to have been playing a very magnified trick on the timorous sovereigns of Europe. He starts out for another and, we hope, better world, and then when all Europe is in thorough agitation over the expected event and his ports are full of watchful war vessels, he suddenly rallies and postpones his departure. The allied fleets of Europe may now return.

—It would be interesting to know what these fellows with tin boxes on their heads have for sale. There is not a dog fight, a fit, or a tram accident to collect a crowd, that among the interested spectators there are not one or two men with tin boxes on their heads. We have heard that dinners are carried around Rio in this way, but the customers must have very irregular dinner hours.

—There was a considerable strike at Fimle Kemp & Co.'s graving dock on the 12th, which led to considerable disorder. The men employed on the repairs of two steamers left off work, and then tried to prevent men from other shops taking their places. The strikers were very belligerent and threatened future disturbance. On the following day they were promised their pay at the end of the week, and they then withdrew peaceably.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Ilustração; Vol. IV, No. 16. Contains an engraved portrait of the Emperor D. Pedro II on the title page, and portraits of the Empress and Prince D. Pedro.

Pygma Propriedade e Imigração Europeia; by Louis Conty. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1887. This little work constitutes No IV in the "Livros da propaganda" of the Sociedade Central de Imigração and is made up from sandy papers left by the late Louis Conty. It also contains various papers and speeches of the president of the society, Senator Alfredo D'Escagnolle Tamay, which fill considerably over one half the book. The ideas advanced by Conty are partially based on actual observation, out of which grew his final belief in the superiority of free labor over the slave. The reasoning, however, is more abstract and extended than the question really demands. What experience has fully and finally demonstrated needs no elaborate reasoning. As we have so frequently urged, however, all this is much in advance of the more urgent problem—the status of the European immigrant and free laborer in Brazil.

O Homem; by Aluizio Azevedo. Rio de Janeiro: Atholpo de Castro Silva & Co., 1887. It may be assumed that the safest mile to follow in literature is to write just what may be discussed in a drawing room in the presence of ladies and children. The school of "naturalists," of which Zola likes to figure as the father and the author of this book as a disciple, desires to have it understood, however, that subjects forbidden in polite, refined society may yet be introduced into the pages of books for public circulation and defended on the grounds of their being true to nature. Truth to nature does not require that everything in nature should be made the subject of general discussion. The physician may not discuss in the drawing room all that he hears in the lecture room and all that he experiences in actual practice; nor may the lawyer return to his own fireside and relate all the disgusting details of some criminal case in which he has taken a professional interest. Yet these "naturalists" would have us believe that the sins, intrigues and diseases of life are the proper subjects for novels! The author very impudently advises us, at the outset, and to read his book if we do not love "truth to nature." "Naturalism," we must decline to permit Sr. Azevedo to define for us what truth in art really is, and some very "clear and secure" views on "naturalism," which are to the effect that it is an unreasonably generalizing of all the follies and sins of mankind before the world under the banner of "truth to nature." Honesty, virtue, fidelity, modesty, purity, reverence, integrity, charity, honor—all these would appear to be *contra* to nature. And yet, we would believe that the great majority of men love and prefer to keep the worst passions of our nature out of sight and out of mind. To be "true to art" however, the Zola school considers it their highest duty to force upon us these faults and failures of our humanity, out of which we can gain no encouragement for right living and no faith in the better and nobler qualities of our nature. *O Homem* is of the hands of their children and which ladies will not read openly. As it is not a text book, nor a professional treatise, there does not appear to be one single reason why it should have been written.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
LIMITED

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20..	£ 1,000,000
do paid up.....	500,000
Reserve Fund.....	200,000

—
BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888

Liabilities

on, un-called, un-accrued	4-14-11
discounted	1,021.11
is, guaranteed accounts, etc.	5-84-15
recently	0.77
curities for loans, accounts concept, etc.	3-40-6
ly accounts	1,027.2
	776.7
Liabilities.	17,992.5
total	8,888.8
ats in account current	256.2
to do with notice	7,754.7
to fixed maturity and by bills.	1,510.0
curities for advances and by bills.	3,380.8
payable	3,380.8
ly accounts	912.8

E. & O. E. 17,997,53

Rio de Janeiro, 6th October, 1887.

For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,

*Local J. Mullins, Manager.
Henry Scott, actg. Accountant*

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRASIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

<i>Assets.</i>	
al, un-called	8,207,120
discounted	

nt accounts.....	3,500,71
e funds.....	3,838,81
deposited abroad.....	1,772,35
s and debentures.....	2,725,50
y branches.....	28,172

y agencies	299,735
s deposited	298,350
ous' guarantee	6,615,605
y accounts	140,000
ceivable	430,010
and Taxes	1,077,814

of Treasury, account current	2,311,500
of Brazil.....	630,000
.....	305,077
<i>Liquidation</i>	33,209,17

1, subscribed	20,000,000
re fund	60,000
in suspense	110,270
ts, without interest	203,347
in account current	

fixed maturity.....	1,987,630
guarantees, etc.....	435,805
branches.....	6,675,608
agencies.....	77,094
payable.....	756,139
	210,000

Accounts receivable	2,700,000
and, balance	1,100
	<hr/> 3,600,170

Visconde de Biquirreda, President.
Eduardo A. de Brito e Cunha, Accountant

SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.	
October 4.	
Five per cent. bonds	160
do	96

do	96
Sovereigns	10
Banco C. Real do Brazil	55
Banco Internacional	203

deb. Grão Pará R.R. 7 ^o	193
„ Sorocabana R.R. 1 ^o tráf.....	63½
Villa Isabel tramway.....	200
Atalaia Insee.....	2

Vigilância do	9
hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil [60%]	69
" do [gold 5 th /c]..	90

Five per cent upolices.....	960
do	961
Gold Loan, 1868, 6 th	1,240
Sovereigns.....	30

Banco Internacional.....	10
do 40\$.....	206
S. Christovão Humay.....	37
S. Geral Insee.....	235
	40

Presidente do	45
União dos Varejistas do	45
hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6 th)..	69
October 6.	

Five per cent apolices.....	962 0
Banco do Brasil.....	250 0
Banco Internacional.....	207 0
do 15th.....	227

do	20th	207 50
de, São Pará R. R.	6 1/2 %	208 00
" do	7 1/2 %	96 1/2
" S. Isabel do Rio Preto R. R.	7 1/2 %	193 00

5. Christovão tramway.....	255	00
Parazileira de Navegação.....	250	00
Leb. Ferry.....	99½	00
General Insc.....		

typ notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	40 00
[gold 5 ^{re}].....	84 50
over 7	
five per cent. annuities	

do	902 000
Banco Auxiliar	903 3 000
Banco Comunal	100 000
do	234 000

banco Internacional.....	235	000
do 30th.....	208	000
do 2 series.....	208	000
do Sorocabana R. R. 100\$.....	38	000

Ordin Botânico Hanway.....	634	00
Ab. Paulista Navigation.....	131	00
Prosperidade Insce.....	206	00
Alca 8.....	16	00

ve per cent. apolices.....	965	000
reigns.....	70	580
do	10	590
anca do Commercio, 2 series.....	10	590

União Internacional	215	000
União Rural	207	000
União S. Isabel do Rio Preto R. R. 20% \$.....	283	000
União S. Isabel do Rio Preto R. R. 20% \$.....	195	000

p. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [699] 69 90

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 1874.

Government Stocks.

1864-4½ per cent. Loan	100—102
1866 5 " " "	100—101
1871 5 " " "	100—101
1874 5 " " "	100—101

1879	1 1/2	100—101
1881	1 1/2	97—99
1886	5	94—95
		99—101

fail

<i>Railroaays.</i>		
20	Alagoas, Lim. 7 per cent guarantee.....	15 1/2—16 1/2
100	do do deb 6 ".....	103—105
20	Bahia a S. Francisco 7 per cent guar.....	23—24
100	Brazilian Great Southern.....	16—17
100	do do deb. 7 per cent.....	102—105
20	Braz. S. M. Mt. deb. 6 per cent.....	201—103
100	do, Imp. Cent. Bahia.....	101

100	do	do	del. stock 6 per cent	79-2095
100	Campos & Cangaçoba del.	6 per ct.		110-113
100	Comde d'Eu, Lul.	5 1/2 per ct.		101-101
200	do	del. 4 1/2 per ct.		15-16
100	D. Theiza Christina del.	5 1/2 per cent.		88-100
200	do	7 per ct. guar.		87-88
100	Great Western of Brazil 7 per	guar.		6-7
100	do	6 per ct. del. stock.		18-19
200	Imp. Braz. Nat. & Nova	del.		116-118
200	do	11 1/2		719-745
100	Minas & Rio Jan. 7 per ct	guar.		90-93
100	Moço del.	6 per ct.		11-22

100	Pinto Alegre, 5 per ct.	103-104
100	Porto Alegre, 1000000	103-104
100	Recife a S. Francisco, 6000000 deb.	99-100
100	do do do, 7 per ct. guar.	102-103
100	S Paulo per ct. 5000000	—
100	do do deb stock 1/2	41-45
100	S Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, 6 per ct.	134-135
100	do do do and serv.	107-109
100	Southern Brazilian.	107-109
100	do do 6 per ct. fixed.	212-212 1/2
100	West. S Paulo deb, 7 per ct.	110-112
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	111-113
<i>paid</i>		
15	Amsoin Steam Navigation	

70	Malta Central Sugar, Ltd.	200	200
10	Centanea Water, deb. 6 per ct.	200	200
10	Cent. Harb. Corporation	100	100
10	English Bank of Rio, Ltd.	200	200
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Ltd.	100	100
10	Recife Drainage, deb. 5 per ct.	100	100
95	Rio City Improvements	100	100
100	do do 5 per ct.	200	200
100	do do 5 per ct.	100	100
5	Rio de Jan. Flour mills	100	100
5	Santos Improvements	100	100
2	Itaja Street Improvement, Ltd.	100	100
10	Blas Sulphurine, Ltd.	100	100

16	bonds 5 per cent.	11-11½
17	West & Braz. Tel. Lim.	101-103
7½	do do prefer.	7½-8
7½	do do deferr.	5-5½
100	do do deb. 5 per cent.	-
100	do do do	105-108
109	Lanhou, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim.	101-104
109	do do 6 per cent. deb.	3½-4½
100	Bahia Gas.	100-100
100	Pana.	100-101
10	São Paulo do	19-21
178	S. John del Rey gold mine.	3-4 15-16 3½-8¼

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.
Rio Association Commercial daily cablegram to New York
regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

morning, bags	.....
country, bag	.....
to	.....
United States bags	.....
marked	.....
London private	.....
U. States	.....
charit. per collector expense	.....
sent by steamer	.....
per to kilos expense	.....
sent by steamer	.....
for 7 days	.....

	Oct. 5	Oct. 6
385,000	385,000	
3,000	5,000	
4,000	4,000	
3,000	1,000	
firm	firm	
22 ³ / ₄ d	22 ³ / ₄	
20 c	20 c	
82,350	84,350	
21 11 ⁶ / ₈ c	21 11 ⁶ / ₈	
75,650	75,650	
19 51 ⁶ / ₈ c	19 51 ⁶ / ₈	

Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct
375,000	375,000	350,000
3,000	6,000	9,000
4,000	6,000	5,000
8,000	3,000	
steady	steady	quitting
227%	22%	23%
20 c	20 c	20 c
8,400	8,250	8,200
21	20 11/16	20 1/2
7,600	7,450	7,400
19 1/2	18 13/16	18 1/2

	Oct 10	Oct 11	Oct 12
10000	3500000	3810000	
20000	30000	30000	
30000	50000	30000	
40000	..	..
50000	quiet	quiet	
60000	2275	2275	
70000	2000	2000	
80000	8000	8000	
90000	2015	2015	
100000	7000	7000	
110000	1875	1875	

	Oct. 13	Oct. 14
35,500	35,300	
10,000	6,000	
4,000	5,000	
3,000	5,000	
quiet	quiet	
22½	22½	
20 c	20 c	
8,000	8,000	
20½	20½	
7,000	7,000	
18½	18½	

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

for United States during the week,	October 8th,
for Europe etc. do do	21,000 bags
clearances for the United States	19,000 "
clearances do (2)	2,000 "
transfers for Europe and elsewhere	24,000 "
light by steamer	6,000 "
to and from	20 c & 50
business loading for United States	1

At SANCTO this morning, 1st and 2nd hands
 receipts during week to 7th Oct. 28,000 bags
 28,000

do Europe	14,000
do United States	14,000
do Europe	20,000
net quiet : Good Average	75600
mers loading for United States	1

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1866
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General Information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Albuquerque

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 440,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Albuquerque

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Pro Bona
Authorized 1870

Matteo Biston
Authorized 1881.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, losses, goods and merchandise
of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Camêda.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara

Telephone No. 427

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

October Departures:
To New York:

[Every Saturday]
Herschel (Loading also in Santos) Oct. 8th
Revol do do .. 11 15th
Hyparshat do do .. 22nd
Sims do do .. 29th

To Southampton:

Cerber (Belgian Mail Steamer) Oct. 23rd
Galileo do do .. 29th

For Other Ports:

Strada New Orleans Oct. 31st
Newlyth do do .. 29th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Chatham .. As announced.
at Callings

IMPORT & HOLT,
21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to
Agents—Norton, Megaw & Co.

For cargo apply to
Wm. R. McNiven.
Rua 1^a de Março No. 15.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
Oct. 15	Trent	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Neva	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bain, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 30	La Plata	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the
9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on
the 20th and 10th, proceeding to the River Plate after the
necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.
The steamers homeward continue to leave Rio on the 9th
and 24th of every month.

For freight and passages apply to
E. W. MAY, Superintendent.
Rua do General Camara, No. 2,
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Albuquerque).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK
ADVANCE, Capt. Lord, 8th Nov.
FINANCE, Capt. Baker, 20th Nov.

The fine packet

ALLIANÇA,
Captain BEETS,

will sail 17th October at 10 a. m. for
NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão,
(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBACHOS and St. Thomas

Passage Rates

To	1 st class	2 nd class	3 rd class
To Liverpool.....	\$220	—	gold
New York.....	\$148	\$73	"
& back.....	\$220	—	"

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça da Camêda

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of

the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12.

Telephone Call, No. 30.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK
OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia,
Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 200,000

Draws on
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO
AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GAYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,

HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL
DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

President

Visconde de Figueiredo

Managing Director

Edward Herdman, Esq

This bank draws on

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons—London

Messrs. De Rothschild Frères—Paris

Hamburg

Berlin

Frankfurt of Main

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp

Rome

Geneva

Naples

Milan

and other Italian

cities

Madrid

Barcelona

Cádiz

Malaga

Portuguese

Valencia

and other cities in

Spain and the Ca-

nary Islands

Banco de Portugal, and

agencies

Lisbon

Oporto

and other Portuguese

cities

English Bank of the River

Plate, Limited.....

Buenos Ayres

Montevideo

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

New York

Days foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of

credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives

commitments of order and other produce for shipment, and

advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee

and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the

bank, and transacts every other description of banking

business.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-

ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents on

The European Mail.

Large assortment of English novels, of the Franklin Ed-

itions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Laurel Library

consistently on hand.

Views of Rio and neighborhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Altimont's, Ponce & Labbe's and Royal Perfumeries

and Pearl's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ourador.

VISITING CARDS

of all sizes and styles, executed

with neatness and

dispatch, at

No. 79, SETE DE SETEMBRO,

1st Floor.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co
WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of
Opata, Dorno and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in
bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house
Sole Agents for

A. FERREIRA GONCALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. HUBER & Co., Bordeaux,

Exporters of Burgundy Wines;

E. RENE MARTEL & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherry, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and work-shops:

No. 18, Travessa do Ourador, 1st floor.

Caixa no Canteiro No. 906. Rua de Janeiro

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS.

GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS

For sale by

Aniré d'Oliveira & Gad,

Duggins.

No. 11, Rua Sete de Setembro.

PHOTOGRAPHIA ALLEMA

ALBERTO HENSCHEL & Co.

No. 40, Rua dos Ourives

Photographs of every description taken with the greatest

perfection.

Views of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity.

Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice

Lambert during a three years journey made for that special

purpose.

WINE.

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

Imported by

Andrew Steele & Co.

No. 79, Rua 1^a de Março.

NOW READY

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

The publishers beg to announce

the completion of this guide for the

city of Rio de Janeiro for English-

speaking travellers, which com-

prises descriptions of the bay and

city, a historical sketch of the city,

brief descriptions of the more im-

portant public edifices, squares

and gardens, and a guide for some

of the excursions in and about the

city which travellers generally

have time to make. It contains

228 pages, map and frontispiece.

A part of the edition will be bound

with photographs.

Price 28000; do, with photographs 58000.

For sale at this office.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and

European mails.

This Rio News was established under its present title

and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the

British and American Mail. Although the style, title

and frequency of issue were changed at the time of trans-

mission, the designations of number and volume were continued

unchanged. At the beginning of 1887 the style of the

paper was still further changed by an increase from

eight to ten pages, and a diminution in the size of the

publication, but it should be greatly to its convenience for

office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 14th volume (January, 1889)

the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention